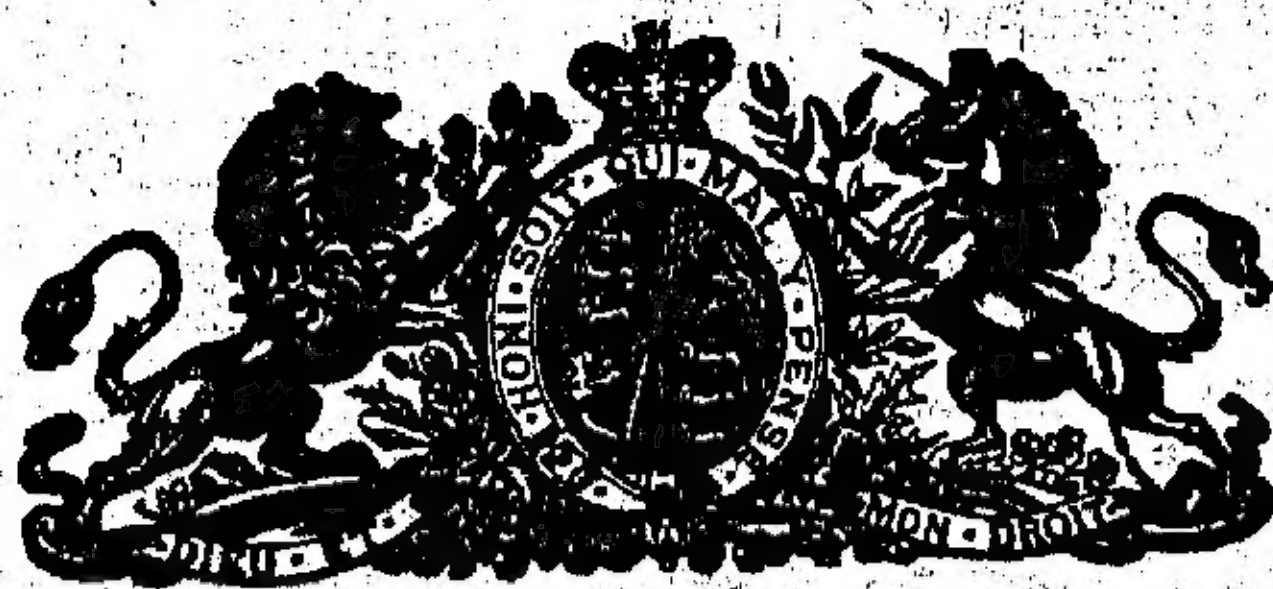


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4879. 號四十七月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

日四初月六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDER & Co., Shanghai. LAY, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila. C. HAINES & Co., Macao. L. A. DA GRAGA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TOBIN, Esq.

HOB. W. KESTWICK, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, .. EVER CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and MR. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNES will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. jy19

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. D. MOSS and Mr. H. JOHNSTON have This Day been ADMITTED PARTNERS in the Firm of THOS. HOWARD & Co., Merchants, London and Hongkong.

THOS. HOWARD & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877. jy23

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for, THE POST-TIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on this Day.

R. FREERKS,

G. C. F. RODATZ,

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPHAND- LERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.

G. C. F. RODATZ,

G. KOCH.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. an2

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROSS.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. jy21

For Sale.

AERATED WATERS,

IN

CODD'S PATENT GLASS STOP- PERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only

FORTY CENTS Per Dozen.

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL,

2, Wyndham Street, opposite the HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877. jy30

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. J. McDONALD, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 24th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the West Point Patent Slip,—

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising:—

1 Large Self-acting Circular Saw, with Planing Machine attached; Macdonall & Co., makers.

1 General Joiner, with Tools; Macdonall & Co., makers.

1 Saw Sharpener.

1 Shafting and Pulleys.

1 Treenail Turning Machine.

Hydraulic Pumps. Jack Screws.

1 Diving Dress.

Rubber and Rubber Belting.

Felt. Bellows. Drills.

Assorted Iron (Govan Best).

Steel. Copper Plates. Yellow Metal Rods. Tubes. Taps and Dies. Anvils.

Assorted Chains. Blacksmiths' Tools.

Moulding Sand.

8 Crab Winches.

Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877. jy26

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. Mossor, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Sales Rooms of the Under-

signed,—

The American Barkentine

"ROSINA."

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hong-

kong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS,

1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PRO-

VISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remettled and Re-

paired in New York, in December, 1874,

and there classed "A1," for Four Years in American Lloyd's. She was again Re-

mettled and Repaired at Melbourne, in November, 1876, at a Cost of about

£1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200,

and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Under-

writers Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to

any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coals or 800 tons Light

Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast

Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the 'Tween Decks

40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 13, 1877. jy26

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-second Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th

July instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jy25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of July instant, both days

included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 3, 1877. jy25

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company

will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. jy29

NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Watch

Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., &c., Hong-

kong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully

to intimate that they have agreed to CON-

TINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have

pleasure in stating that they have made

such arrangements that the efficiency and

high reputation formerly enjoyed by the

Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in

all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of

EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and

WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured

with a continuance of that patronage

which was so liberally extended to the late

Mr. FALCONER, and, in soliciting such, no

efforts will be wanting to inspire that con-

fidence on the part of their Customers

which was so marked a feature in the

Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old

Premises under the same Name and Style

as hitherto, viz.,

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877. an2

Intimations.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT

OIL.

RELIABLE,

ECONOMICAL,

SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-

Wide reputation of our Oil, certain

parties have attempted to imitate our pack-

ages. Suits at law have been instituted

against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of

these imitations. Buyers should be careful

to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRIL-

LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the

words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are

stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVON MANUFACTURING Co.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

1111

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their

Customers, that in consequence of the

VERY GREAT ADVANCE in the PRICE of

FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE

the Price of their First Quality BREAD

One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the

1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.,

LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

General Managers.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

Hongkong, June 21, 1877. jy21

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-

ed AGENTS of the above Company at

HONGKONG and FOOCHEW, are

prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies

by any First-Class Steamers, at current

rates, Payable either here, in LONDON, in

LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of

INDIA and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877. an22

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREH

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GABRIEL" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 16th July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, July 5, 1877. jyl7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSAILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. "ANAPYR" Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places. Cargo and Speeds will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 20th July, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. H. DU POUEY, Agent. Hongkong, July 10, 1877. jyl21

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND COASTING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th Instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 26th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 12, 1877. jyl27

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now regulated to those of the Chinese Mail. This unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.) CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Quails in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life. For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE. POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class class, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, January 2, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON. THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE. LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
Hongkong, February 16, 1877. sul7

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over FIFTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 28, 1877. ss26

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.60.

Directors.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
FUNG PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 1, 1877. sel

TO LET. THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOWELL LAFRAIK & Co. The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street. Possession from 1st August next. The Bungalow No. 8, Shelley Street. The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bally Street. Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET. HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace. House No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRD.

"Bianco Villa," Pok-fu-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET. THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA, either for OFFICES or GODOWN.

Apply to
ROBERT MORE.
Hongkong, July 5, 1877. sul

TO BE LET. THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

AR YON, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE. No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE. ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, May 1, 1877. sel

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 6, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Review of a Chinese Manuscript New Testament.
A Legend of the Tang Dynasty.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. (Continued from page 319.)
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
Ancient Peking.
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from page 286.)
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries:—
Inheritance and "Patris Potestas" in China.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Chinese Novels.
A Difficult Character.
Chinese Oils and Enamel.
Russian Sinologists.
The Eight Genii.
The Fleeth of Hara.
Seeds of Sorghum.
Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.
Errata.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Enamel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chun Shep.
Canton.—Sing Chun Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Oni Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chun Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Szeaton.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wolf Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kex Street.
Foochow.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Bankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wong Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Boon Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Aryus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid; per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and interesting Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months; and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
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China Mail Office.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

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THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

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Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mel9

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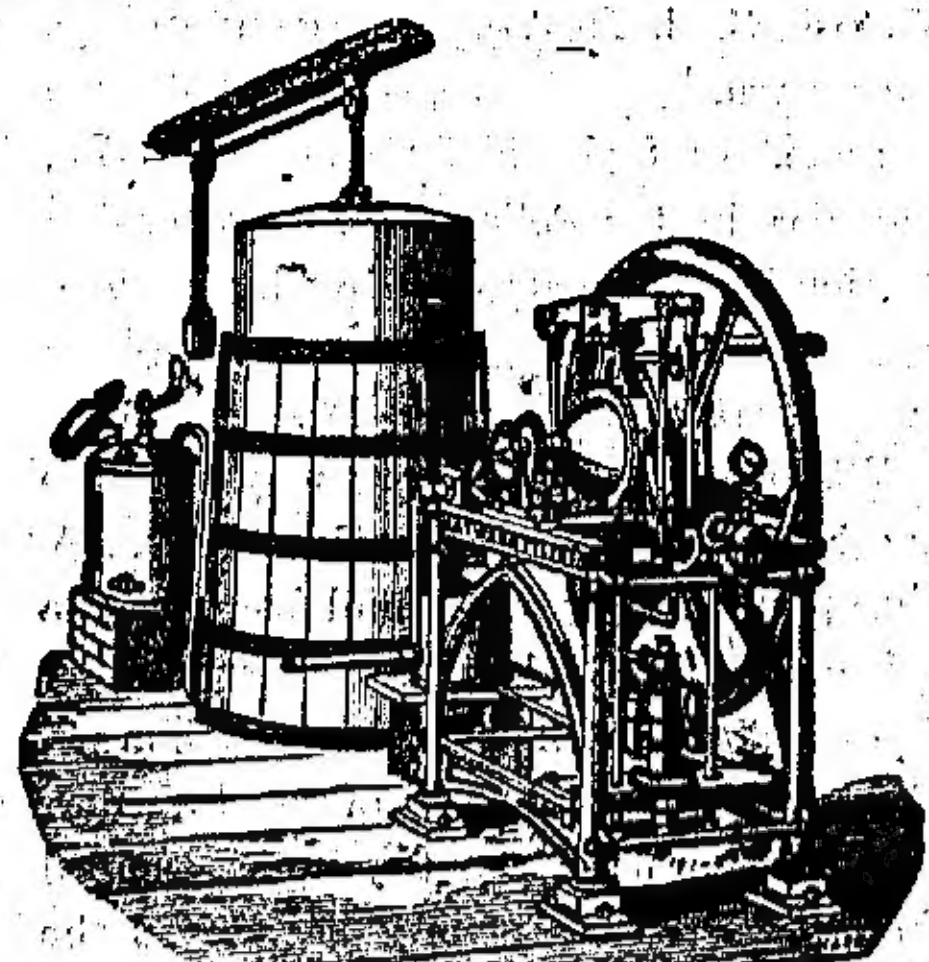
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STREET COOLIES.
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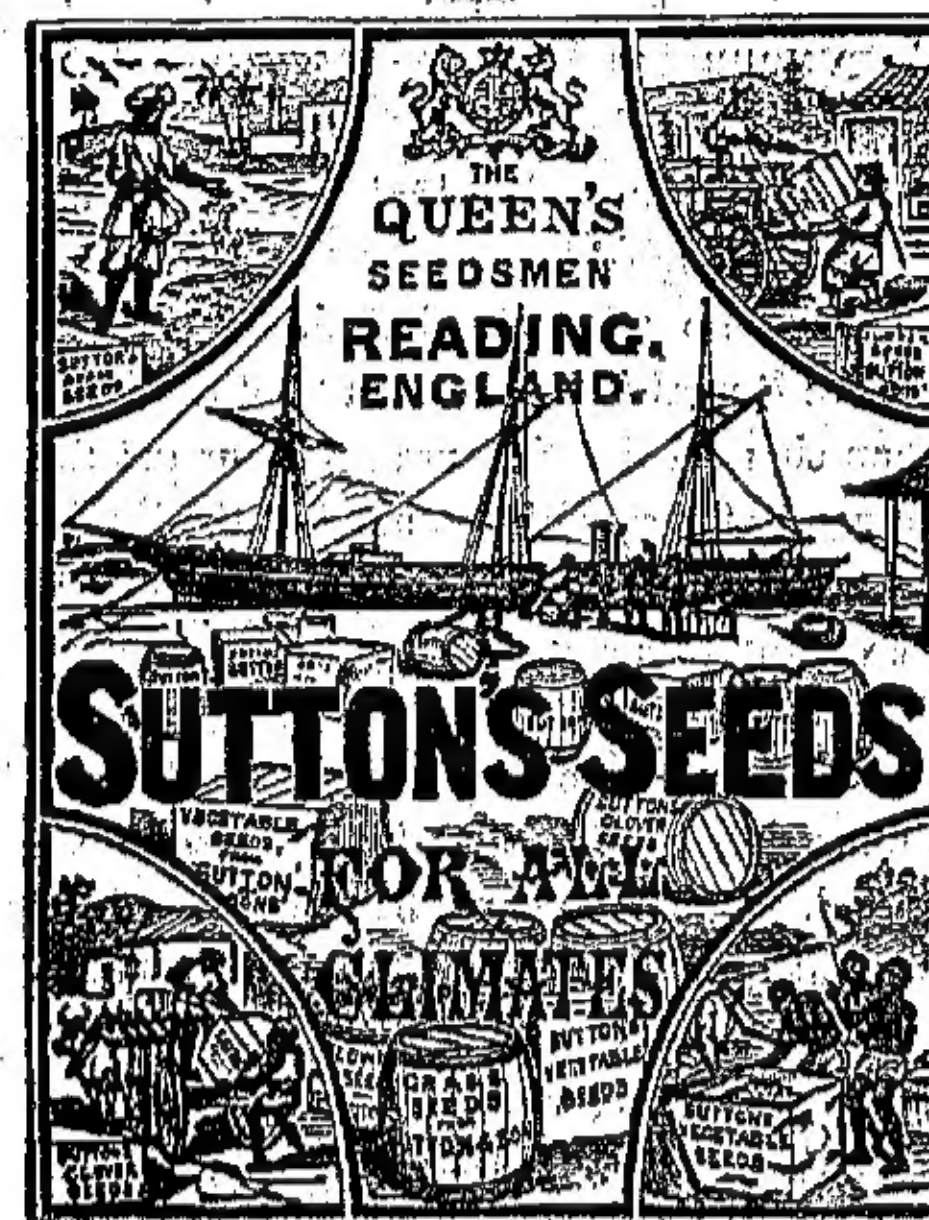
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**The Greatest Wonder of Modern
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated
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the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.
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"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
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that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
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value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.
Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
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of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
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gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
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until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
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stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
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Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
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ORANGE MARMALADE,
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Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
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All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
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REMEDY IS
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prepared in all forms, for
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149, New Bond-st., London,
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Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

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CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
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undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue,
which he regretted had been sworn to
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
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The public, therefore, are cautioned
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Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
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good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
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The only one which resists the action of
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Sold by all Stationers in China and India
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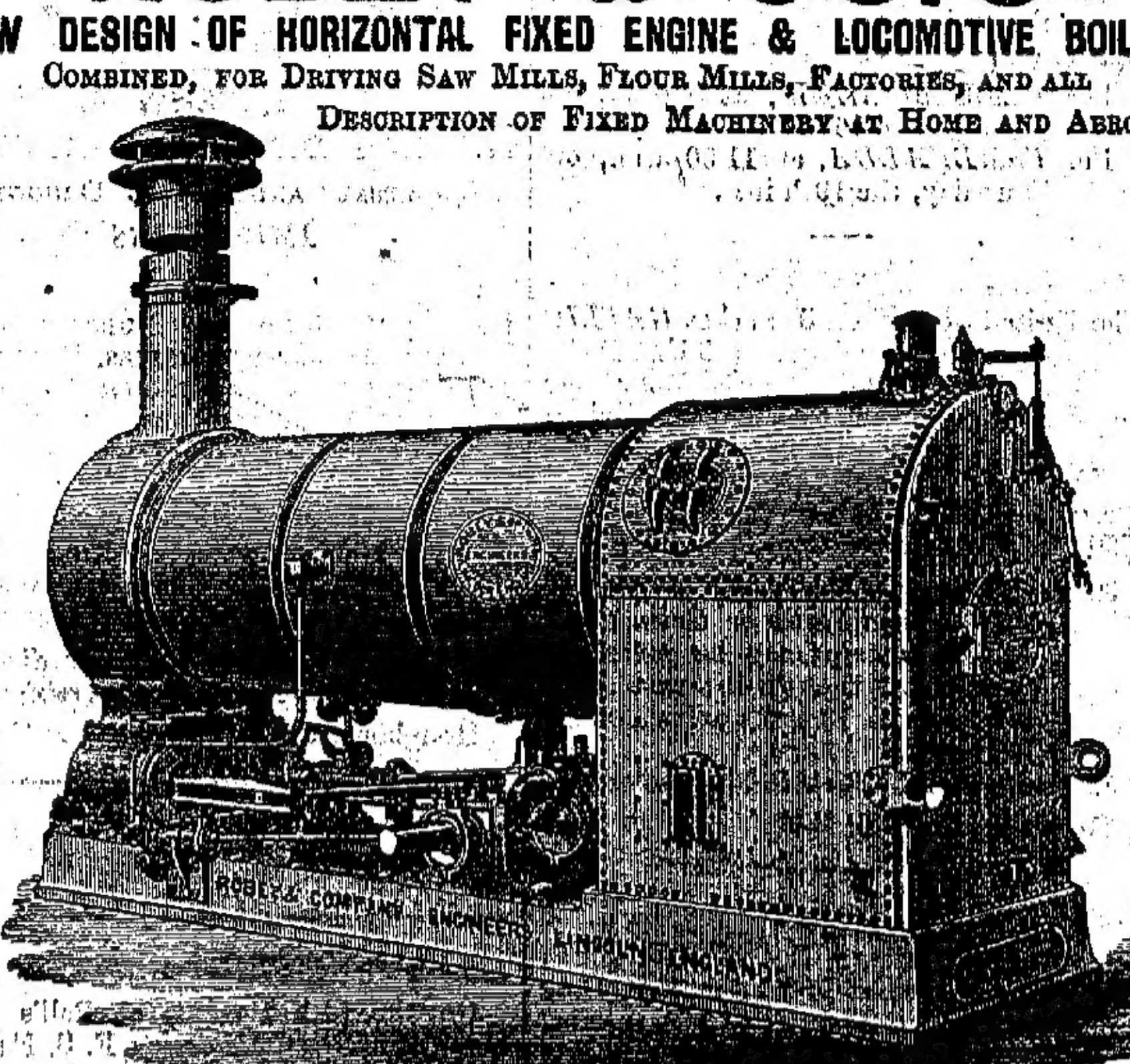
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Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

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Acidity of the Stomach, Heart
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ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
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POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
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CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
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19may77 3

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**KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
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Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

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A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
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Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
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TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATINGE, Medical Hall,
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gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
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respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.
Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor—**THOMAS KEATINGE,**
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
infant from fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: **MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,**
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS'.
STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.

FAIRBANKS

SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.
World's Fair, New York, 1853.
World's Fair, Paris, 1857.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENG.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

31mr77 1w 6m 28sep77

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,
Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

NOW READY.
THE RUDDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. RIEHL. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POETICAL RELIGION. In three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. RIEHL. Second Edition. One
Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Newman & Co.,
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm
climates it is invaluable.

**RIMMEL'S ELBERATED LAVEN-
DER WATER.**

**RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.**

**RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.**

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
fragrant perfumes.

**RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY-
CERINE** gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the
head.

**RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP.** BROWN WINDSOR,
HUNY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE. VIOLET,
ROSE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOGRAPH, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard, a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear henceforth
the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.

3te77 1w 52t 26e78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

(OSONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Lame
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical
Profession to be unequalled for its power in re-
freshing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent
in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of:—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Exces-
sive Fatigues, Inactivity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Tenuity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MATHESON, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright.—Boroso Co., Limited.
LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinckley.—Meyer & Co.
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British barque, Captain George Place.—Rozario & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain H. Schlicher.—E. Schlicher & Co.
JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.—Order.
MARIE LOUISE, German barque, Captain D. Davidson.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
MAY, British 3-m. schooner, Captain L. Plumley.—Olyphant & Co.
ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Captain C. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
ENID, British bark, Captain Brathwaite.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
E. M. YOUNG, British barque, Captain R. McMillen.—Gillman & Co.
ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieder & Co.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael 2,000,000, in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GUNDEL, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
JAMES BART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.
BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AGENTS.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tael 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allot to me _____ Shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and I agree to pay the first call of Tael 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company, Shanghai, June 13, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE BRITISH BARK "ALPHINGTON," CUNNINGHAM, Master, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, July 14, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Ex "Pei Ho."

J. G. No. 1, 1 case Books, Remedios & Co., from Marseilles.

C. F. G. No. 20, 1 case Samples, Order, do do.

C. G. (In triangle) 59 bags from Galle.

Y. B. Ginger, Order, do do.

A. R. 1 bale Cotton, Order, do do.

N. (In diamond) 11 bales Sundries, Son Ly, from Saigon.

R. Y. 6 pkgs. Sundries, do do.

Gysental, do do.

F. T. 15 pkgs. Medicine, do do.

H. T. do do.

Hongkong, July 14, 1877.

MANCHESTER.—An Englishman Resident and engaged for many years in Business as Cotton Manufacturer, and Agent for several of the best Spinning and Manufactures of all classes of Goods shipped to the Eastern Markets, and with also a large Miscellaneous experience, wishes to represent Solely an INDIAN, CHINESE or JAPANESE FIRM to conduct their Business in England, or would enter into Partnership. Strict confidence offered and courted. Box 573, General Post Office, Manchester, England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 13, 8 p.m., Chung Tung, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

July 14, Tohing Tung, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

July 14, Douglas, British steamer, 864, Geo. D. Pittman, Foochow July 10, Amoy 11, and Swatow 13, General.—DOUGLAS LAIPRAIK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 14, Macgregor, for Foochow.

14, Kandamham II, for Java.

14, Peng-chau-hat, for a cruise.

14, Arratoon Apoor, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

14, Venice, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

14, Golden Spur, for Tourn.

14, Norma, for Swatow.

14, Namoa, for Coast Ports.

14, Cathay, for Bombay, do.

14, Francois I, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon.

Orested Wase, for Foochow.

Bieronymus, for Chetoo.

Penedo, for Bangkok.

Bonita (Ger. sch.), for Haiphong.

Marie Louise (Ger. bge.), for Bangkok.

E. M. Young, for Amoy.

Lotus, for Yokohama.

China, for Canton.

Evening Star, for Lachtkowera (Cochin-China).

May, for Foochow.

Viscount MacDuff, for Newchwang.

Chinaman, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Viscount d'Amour, and 27 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Cathay, from Hongkong, for Southampton.—Capt. Turner, R.M.L.I., Lt. Comdr. J. Hope, R.N., Lieut. Rich, R.N., Mr. Wingfield, R.N., Mr. F. Scott, for Bombay, Mr. Bogaboy, for Singapore, Mrs. King, from Yokohama, for Southampton.—Messrs Fugh and Robinson, from Shanghai, for Southampton.—Mr. J. Russell, for Venice, Mr. A. Wylie.

Per Arratoon Apoor, for Singapore, &c., Messrs L. G. Apoor, F. Pestomjee, B. C. Patel, Mr and Mrs Alex. Skene, Mrs G. B. Falconer, Mr Lay Hee, 13 deck, and 350 Chinese.

Per Venice, for Singapore, Mr Levy, and 820 Chinese for Straits.

Per Namoa, for Foochow, Mr W. Douglas, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 150 Chinese.

Per Golden Spur, for Tourn, 25 Chinese, Per Norma, for Swatow, 125 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Malacca, for Yokohama, Messrs Bunting and Rayment.

Per Mirapora, for Shanghai, Messrs Lajarus, Joseph, and Jamson.

Per Penedo, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon, 5 Chinese.

Per Bonita, for Haiphong, 10 Chinese.

Per Evening Star, for Lachtkowera, 6 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Had moderate S. and S.W. winds and fine weather throughout. In Foochow.—Str. Viking, Cy. hrens, and Europe. In Amoy.—H. M. S. Borneo. In Swatow.—S. S. Hwai Yuen, S. S. Yuen left on evening of 12th bound North. Passed H. M. S. Nassau at anchor inside Cupoh Point.

The British ship Commissary reports: Landed pilot on the 3rd April, off the Isle of Wight, and had fresh westerly winds for several days afterwards. Had moderate N.E. and S.E. trades, crossed the Equator 30th April, ran down Easting in lat. 41 S., crossed Meridian of Cape on 29th May; off Java at noon of the 27th June, and were 3 days in the Straits of Sunda, and on 31st

count of calm and a strong westerly current, were compelled to anchor for one night. Had light winds across the Java Sea, and moderate monsoon in the China Sea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per MIZAPORA, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, the 15th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30, with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

For FOOCHOW.—Per MECCA, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For BATAVIA.—Per ELGIN, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

For MANILA.—Per H.M.S. CURLEW, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 16th inst.

Per ESMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 10th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.

The United States Mail Packet GAELIC will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan the United States or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKER.

The French Contract Packet ANADYR, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 20th instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 21st instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

(11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a to Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 17:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Transfer Books of the China Traders' Insurance Co. Limited, closed from this date to 31st instant, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, July 18:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THURSDAY, July 19:—

Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.

Goods per Nepaul and Mirapora undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, July 20:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, July 21:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, July 24:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Stock-in-trade, of McDonald's Slip, West Point.

WEDNESDAY, July 25:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

THURSDAY, July 26:—

11 a.m.—Sale of American barkentine Roosa, at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

FRIDAY, July 27:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, July 31:—

3 p.m.—Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Darya, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy. Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BREXID FOUNDLING HOME.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

MEMOR. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Mecca leaves for Foochow.

3 p.m.—Taiwan leaves for Amoy, Taiwan and Tamsui.

3 p.m.—Egin leaves for Batavia.

Goods per Gaelic undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of the H. K. & O. Gas Co., Limited, closed from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Nursery Requisites, Toilet Requisites, English, American, and French Patent Medicines.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, at Ball's Court, Hongkong, the Wife of Mr F. S. HURRAY, of a Daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

At the China Sugar Refinery, on the 14th instant, ALEXANDER MORRISON, aged 84 years.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

It may be an unfair inference so far as the Turks are concerned, but a suspicion will arise that the Russian campaign in Asiatic Turkey was mainly intended as a feint to draw away the Sultan's troops from the Danube. No sooner was war declared than a Russian force, in three columns, crossed the Armenian frontier. This force by some means, which possibly the Russian authorities could explain, was represented to be far larger than it actually was, and reports appeared to be industriously spread abroad that the Russians intended to make their chief conquests in Asiatic Turkey. The consequence was that as large a Turkish force as could be possibly spared was sent to meet the invaders in Armenia, and the Turkish defences in Europe have been unquestionably weakened to a very considerable extent by the efforts made at Constantinople for the protection of the Asiatic provinces. Suddenly, came the news that the rapid and apparently irresistible advance of the Russians had been turned into a retreat, and one of the latest telegrams received asserts that some of the Czar's troops—the left wing of the Armenian army—have recrossed the border. We would rather believe that the fighting qualities of the Turkish soldier, the revolt of the Circassians, and the difficulties of obtaining supplies, are to be thanked for this; still it is perhaps quite as possible that the Czar, having succeeded in drawing large Turkish forces to the further end of Armenia, may not think it worth while to sacrifice the lives of his men in an Asiatic campaign, which, while it might bring him into collision with England, would probably have comparatively unimportant results towards the attainment of the objects he has in view. Selvi, the town which the Russians are reported to have occupied in force, lies at the foot of the Balkan mountains, about thirty miles to the west of Tirnova, with which it is connected by a main road. A recent Reuter's telegram stated that Russian infantry had appeared at Tirnova, but according to the telegraphic advices appearing in our Singapore contemporary the troops that had reached there were cavalry and not infantry, an important distinction, because infantry would never have been despatched to such an exposed and distant locality without very heavy supports. Both Selvi and Tirnova are situated on thoroughfares leading to the Schipka Pass, which Lieutenant Walker described as "in the present day, the most practicable, a road having been made in 1839 neither difficult nor steep and easily forced, of course leaving out of consideration the nature of its defences." It seems, therefore, almost certain that the Russians intend to make an effort to cross the Balkans via this Pass. Ninety thousand men are now stated to have crossed the Danube at Sistova, and we shall probably shortly hear of some severe fighting at the foot of the Balkans. The despatch of four more ironclads to Beika Bay at the entrance of the Dardanelles seems to indicate that England is determined to resist any Russian attack on Constantinople.

We have received a copy of another letter addressed by Captain Bain to the shareholders of the F. & O. Company, commenting on the last half-yearly report issued by the Directors. The letter contains as usual a terse onslaught on the

accounts and operations of the Company during the period, and the Captain takes considerable pains to show that the Company are likely to lose the Government subsidy now paid to them at the termination of the present contract. The attacks of Captain Bain from time to time have unquestionably led to some improvements in the management of the Company, still their persistency and continuance are almost beginning to invest them with a dash of vindictiveness. If Captain Bain would turn his attention more particularly to the wretchedly parsimonious management imposed on the local offices here and elsewhere in regard to expenses, and endeavour to induce the Company to treat their passengers a little more liberally, he might be doing both the Company and the public a service at the same time.

In the course of a memorial published in the Peking Gazette on the 18th June, the Imperial resident at Lhasa in Tibet requests that the present Commissioners at Hlari and in Western Tibet may be reappointed in view of the prospect of foreigners visiting the country in accordance with the Chetoo Convention. The memorialist states that "he has received a communication from the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, stating that Europeans have stipulated for entry into Tibet; and as the apprehensions excited in different parts of the country among both clergy and laity are not allayed, it is indispensable that the officers filling the various Commissaryships should be intelligent and active persons, without which it would be difficult to maintain the preservation of authority and order. Were strangers to be substituted in the incumbency of these posts, the consequences might be dangerous. On mature reflection, the memorialist sees no other course but to solicit that the two officials in question may be left in their present posts for another period of incumbency; and he communicated with the Governor-General of Sze-ch'wan to this effect." The request is granted, and the Board concerned is directed to take note.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 12th July, 1877.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Four ironclads have been despatched to reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ACROSS THE

to have been in gaol before. He was now sent to six months' hard labour, and was to be brought before the Magistrate at the end of the sentence.

A TROUBLESOME MAN.

Frederick O'Hara, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk and troublesome at the Sailors' Home. He was drunk and was stripped half naked, challenging people to fight him. He struck an officer, and was a very troublesome character. He only came out of gaol yesterday morning. Fined \$3 or 14 days' hard labour.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

The agents of the German barque *Humboldt* have obtained permission to load her with timber in the province of Tayabas for China. And a Chinaman has also been permitted to export to Hongkong the sum of \$331 in foreign coin.

The duty collected in the Manila Custom House during the month of June last was \$112,866.99 against \$89,906.47 same time last year. Thus showing an increase of \$22,960.52 this year, which is, no doubt, very satisfactory for the Government.

A further sum of \$10,000 has been granted towards the expenses of providing the Manila Mint with another new steam machine and other necessary apparatus.

Mr Julius Haymann has been appointed acting Consul for Russia at Manila; he entered upon the exercise of his duty on the 23rd June last.

Mr Cornelius Robert Blair Pickford has been appointed acting Consul for the United States at Cebu.

H. B. M. Consul at Manila has notified to the Spanish Government that during his temporary absence in Hongkong, Mr George Mackenzie will act for him.

The *Pasig* brought the other day from Hongkong \$41,000 worth of gold.

During the second fortnight of June, the importation of gold and silver into these Islands has been \$1,055 worth in Spanish gold coins, \$39,000 in foreign gold coin, and \$4,599 in Spanish silver coins. No exportation reported.

The following is the list of articles exported, subject to the exportation duty, during the month of June 1877:—

Articles.	Kilogram.	Value.	Duty.
Raw Hemp,	3,863,170	\$385,252	\$7,324.34
Hemp Rope,	220,872	25,330	441.74
Indigo,	13,749	13,348	137.49
Sugar,	11,800,741	788,228	15,821.40
Coffee,	573,827	188,284	1,721.48
Dyeing-wood,	228,684	4,396	89.47

Total, 1,372,246 25,535.92

A man named Vicente Dimano, in the province of San José, Batangas, fell victim to an electric discharge on the afternoon of the 2nd June, while gathering his cattle in the field.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Manila and in some of the provinces, at 12.07 p.m. of the 6th July. Its movement was oscillatory, from W. 5° S. to E. 5° N.

A letter from Agaña, Marianas, says that on the 17th June a typhoon passed over there, blowing from the N. E., which continued for all that day, causing a considerable damage to properties. A large number of houses were blown down, the paddy crop, which only wanted mowing, was completely lost. Coconut and other trees, which had commenced to show signs of vitality after the typhoon of the 2nd Dec. last, are all destroyed.

The *Bemerdia* brought on her last trip the sum of \$55,000 to Manila.

The new tax or impost of one dollar-cent on every pound of beef or pork proceeded from the slaughter house, imposed by the Government to defray the expenses of introducing water into Manila, came into force on the 1st July instant. The butchers took this opportunity to charge from four to eight cents over the usual sum per pound. The community is indignantly against those engaged in this line of trade, and suggests the Government to issue a tariff to regulate the price of these indispensable articles of food.

A good measure has been taken by the Metropolitan Government which is to compel every 1st and 2nd engineer in the different merchant steamers engaged in the Philippines to subject themselves to an examination as to their competency. The examination is to take place during the month of July.

In the auction for the conveyance of tobacco leaf to Europe, on the 27th of June last, 15,000 quintales have been indicated to the ship *Albano*, which is to be loaded at Iloilo, at 42 reales vellon per quintal (\$31,000), and 6,000 and 5,000 to the *Pepe*, to be loaded at Manila and Iloilo, at 40 and 42 reales vellon per quintal respectively (\$22,500).

The request of Mr C. I. Barnes, the local agent of the Hongkong Bank, for the coling of \$50,000 in the Manila Mint, previous to the reparation and installation of new machinery, has been refused.

China.

HONGKONG.

June 25th.

Our new Governor seems quite willing to put to his hand, in order to correct, as far as possible, existing abuses; and he is likely to find enough to keep his hand in for quite a while to come.

There have been several daring robberies in the place within the last few weeks. One of the post-offices, one day, had its packages made up to send to a distant city; among the packages there were about fifteen hundred dollars; a man was passing apparently by, but sprang in on the bundle and snatched the money, which he got in safety to the street, where he was joined by two or three others who helped him to take care of the treasure. The robbers started to run as fast as they could with their plunder; but the man from the office followed and raised a cry which was responded to by the neighbours, who very soon succeeded in recapturing all the booty and two or three of the rascals. They are now in prison, and are not likely to get easily off.—N. C. D. News.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

1875-1877.

STATEMENT OF 1876 ACCOUNT.

Tls.	To
To Net Premia	1,029,622.84
To Interest	80,550.72
To Commissions	1,617.80
To Fees	95.00

1,061,825.86	To Balance
890,483.78	To Balance on 30th June, 1877

106,582.84	By Charges, Commissions, &c.
556,457.11	By Losses and Claims
8,802.63	By Exchange
890,483.78	By Balance

1,061,825.86

102,459.66	By Amount placed to Reserve
50,000.00	By 1st Dividend, 9th May, 1876, Tls. 50 per Share
59,569.04	By 2nd Dividend, 9th May, 1876, 6 per cent on premia contributed
40,000.00	By 3rd Dividend, 24th Oct., 1876, Tls. 40 per Share
39,049.16	By 4th Dividend, 24th Oct., 1876, 4 per cent on premia contributed

90,077.88	By Balance
90,405.92	

390,483.78	
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STATEMENT OF 1876 ACCOUNT.

Tls.	To
To Net Premia	1,192,835.52
To Interest	89,432.85
To Commissions	5,420.01
To Fees	85.00
To Exchange	23,719.58

1,258,052.06	To Balance
169,234.98	To Balance on 30th June, 1877

115,758.80	By Charges, Commissions, &c.
648,955.88	By Losses and Claims
499,284.98	By Balance

1,258,052.06

22,760.00	By Amount placed to Reserve
100,000.00	By 5th Dividend, 18th April, 1877, Tls. 100 per Share
107,240.00	By 6th Dividend, 8th May, 1877, 9 per cent on premia contributed

800,000.00	By Balance
169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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1,258,052.06	
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22,760.00	By Amount placed to Reserve
100,000.00	By 5th Dividend, 18th April, 1877, Tls. 100 per Share
107,240.00	By 6th Dividend, 8th May, 1877, 9 per cent on premia contributed

800,000.00	By Balance
169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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1,258,052.06	
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22,760.00	By Amount placed to Reserve
100,000.00	By 5th Dividend, 18th April, 1877, Tls. 100 per Share
107,240.00	By 6th Dividend, 8th May, 1877, 9 per cent on premia contributed

800,000.00	By Balance
169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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1,258,052.06	
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800,000.00	By Balance
169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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1,258,052.06	
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800,000.00	By Balance
169,234.98	

499,284.98	
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1,258,052.06	
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22,760.00	By Amount placed to Reserve
100,000.00	By 5th Dividend, 18th April, 1877, Tls. 100 per Share
107,240.00	By 6th Dividend, 8th May, 1877, 9 per cent on premia contributed

about ten or twelve guns; and this was all that was undertaken yesterday. This morning, at ten o'clock, we are informed, the blank powder drill will be resumed; but on the occasion of the Victory's visit, shot and shell are intended to be fired, at targets, which, it is said, *The Terror of Western Nations* will lay out.

It would be an omission to close without mentioning that there was a great display of flags in the forts and barracks, and that in the quadrangle (if it can be called so) of the first, or river fort, some hundreds of infantry were drawn up, armed with rifles, apparently as a guard of honour to the Military Manoeuvres Li and Chang, from the Kao-Chang-miao Arsenal, and some two or three foreign officials who were also present. The guard had piled arms, and it was easy to see that their rifles were not only of mixed make, but were ill-cared for and in many instances extremely rusty. The men, too, were lounging about quite careless of surroundings; but it is right to say that they were civil and obliging, even going to the extent of using bamboo to drive off a too inquisitive crowd that gathered round the two or three foreigners who visited the forts.

The visit of the Victory next week will, we hear, be marked with the same gorgeous military and naval ceremonial as it was last year, and for which the new Taotai of Shanghai is already making preparations.—N. C. D. News.

THE DARING ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT COIN AT SINGAPORE.

We regret to learn that nothing whatever has been discovered by the Police with regard to the origin of the forged American trade dollars, which were attempted to be passed upon the Mercantile Bank the other day. It is surmised that they come from America itself, but this is only a surmise, and it cannot be said that Chinese ingenuity is not equal to their manufacture. They are made by merely paring off the outside of the real dollar, rim and all, and covering lead or other metal with the silver skin so obtained. Outside and to look at, they are perfect, and impossible of detection, which can only be done by testing their ring upon a real dollar. There are said to be a good many in circulation in the place, and it is certainly very unsatisfactory, we may say, alarming, that the Police should be so utterly unable to find out anything whatever as to where they come from and who brought them. It will be remembered that, towards the end of April, a most ingenious forgery of \$800 Chartered Bank notes was detected by the Bank's Cashier. We are informed that the Police have been quite as much at fault with regard to these forged notes as with regard to the recent trade dollars.

The woman, in whose possession the forged dollars were found, are still in custody, but, as we understand, a counsel learned in the law has been retained with a view to procure their release. Now it seems to us that the authorities would not be justified in releasing these women without exhaustive inquiry and without a full confession on their part, if they are innocent of where they got them. And, without confession, it seems to us that they can be treated only as forgers and criminally punished accordingly. The Police were unable to trace the forged Chartered Bank Notes, and we believe, professed to be unable to take any further steps in the matter, because the forged notes were found in possession of a highly respectable trader, who stated that he had received them in the ordinary course of business, but from whom he could not say.—Straits Times.

MR BRASSEY'S YACHTING VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr Thomas Brassey, M.P., has published a very interesting account of his voyage in the yacht *Sunbeam*, which shows that he has made good use of opportunities for making "notes." The voyage is certainly the most complete thing ever accomplished in yachting experience. Mr Brassey says:—

The expedition is in some respects unprecedented; a circumnavigation of 36,400 miles has never before been made in the short period of forty-six weeks, from which must be deducted 112 days of well-earned repose in harbour. We had, it is true, the advantage of steam, without which such a performance would have been an impossibility; but we travelled 20,617 miles under sail alone, and the consumption of coal has not exceeded 360 tons. The *Sunbeam* sailed from Cowes on the 6th of July, called at Torbay, Madeira, Tenerife, and the Cape Verde, crossed the Line on the 6th of August, and, carrying a favourable breeze in the south-east trades, without even a momentary lull, a distance of 2,500 miles, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th of August. Following the coasts of South America, we visited Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Ensenada, steamed through the Straits of Magellan and Smyth's Channel, and reached Valparaiso on the 21st of October. While on the coast of Patagonia it was our privilege to rescue *Monte's* *Albatross* laden with an immense cargo of tallowing coils, which had been on fire six days when we most providentially decelerated her signals of distress.

On the 30th October we commenced our long and lonely voyage of 12,330 miles across the Pacific. We touched at Bow Island in the Low Archipelago, Maitea, and Tahiti in the Society Islands, and Hawaii and Oahu in the Sandwich group. On the 1st January we sighted Assumption in the Ladrones, and on the 29th arrived at Yokohama. While in Japan we were present at the opening of the railway from Osaka to Kioto by the Mikado, and subsequently cruised in the Indian Sea in severe wintry weather. At Simonsnek we found the people much agitated by the recent outbreak of the Sateuma clan. On the 19th February we bade a reluctant farewell to Japan, and, following the most direct route to England, visited in succession Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Singapore, Johore, Malacca, Penang, Galle, Colombo, Aden, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, and Lisbon.

The vessel which has carried us so rapidly and safely round the globe claims a brief description. She was designed by Mr St. Clare Byrne of Liverpool, and may be technically defined as a composite three-masted topsail and screw schooner. The engines, by Messrs Laird, are of 70 nominal or 350 indicated horse-power, and developed a speed of 10.13 knots on the measured mile. The bunkers contain eighty tons of coal. The average daily consumption is four tons, and this speed, eight knots in the weather,

The principal dimensions of the hull are:—Length for tonnage, 167ft.; beam, extreme 27ft. 6in.; displacement, tonnage, 531 tons; area of midship section, 202 square feet. With an addition of 20ft. to the length, and more engine power, the *Sunbeam* presents a type which might be found efficient for naval services in distant waters, where good sailing qualities are essential, and large ships are not required. On looking back, and contrasting the anticipated difficulties with the actual experiences of the voyage, the ease and certainty with which every passage has been made are truly surprising. Our track has been for the most part within the Tropics. The storms off the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn have been avoided in the inland passages of the Straits of Magellan and the Suez Canal. We have encountered no continuous stormy weather, except during the four days preceding our arrival at Yokohama. We have suffered discomfort from heat and detention in calms, but storms have disturbed us seldom, and they have not lasted long.

The navigation has presented few difficulties. All the coasts that we have visited have been surveyed. Lighthouses are now as numerous and efficient on the coasts of China and Japan as on the shores of Europe. Such is the perfection of the modern chronometer that lunar observations, the only difficult work in ocean navigation, are no longer necessary; and the wind charts published by the Admiralty supply to the amateur navigator accumulated information and valuable hints for every stage of his voyage. How infinitely easy is the task of the modern circumnavigator compared with the hazardous explorations of Magellan and Captain Cook, when the chronometer was an instrument of rude and untrustworthy quality, when there were no charts, and the roaring of the breakers in the dead of night was the mariner's first warning that a coral reef was near! Our comprehensive and varied cruise has strengthened my former convictions that the disasters due to negligence bear a large proportion to the number of inevitable losses. Every coast is dangerous to the careless commander; but there are no frequented seas where, with the exercise of caution and reasonable skill, the dangers cannot be avoided. These remarks do not, of course, apply to cases of disaster from stress of weather. In such cases there must be delay, though not necessarily danger. I am bound to commend the efficiency of our Consular Service in the remotest corners of civilisation which we have visited, and evidence of good colonial administration are abundantly manifested at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, and Aden, in the prosperity and contentment of the people.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

I heard another story last night, of which I can only say—*Credo, quia incredibile*. If it had not been true, no one would have told anything so improbable. You may know perhaps that last year it was very much the custom for ladies to wear their pockets outside the dress, and low down to the side, almost behind—in fact nearly at the back of the knees. Of course, this arrangement combined every inconvenience. The wearer of the pocket could hardly get at it, while nothing could possibly be handier for a thief. Notwithstanding, however, the recommendation of its absurdity the fashion has now nearly gone out, but apparently not quite. An elderly gentleman told us last night that, as he was mounting the stairs, slowly and painfully, in the crush at the "Private View" of the Royal Academy a fortnight ago, a young lady ascending by his side suddenly addressed him in a low voice:—"I am very sorry, sir, but you have got my pocket." The gentleman was startled into exclaiming aloud:—"Of course! I got your pocket?" And of course, as he says, everybody around must have taken him for a pickpocket. It turned out that the young lady's pocket had become detached from her skirt and hooked itself on to a button of his palatol. Our narrator went on to say that he might be awkward for other people less to blame than herself. "Oh, no," she replied with a complacent smile as if she were a model of prudence, "I keep nothing but a handkerchief in this." Now, I ask you, Mrs.—"continued the old gentleman addressing our hostess, "what are you to say in defence of ladies' fashions after that?"

I will finish this letter of flimsy scraps with a little incident which happened to myself. It is nearly a month ago since I got out at the Moorgate Street station on my way to London Wall. I had transacted my business, and had reached the corner of Moorgate Street again when a small boy, about 9 or 10, after a shy glance or two, addressed me timidly:—"Please, sir, is it far to Brixton Hill?" I said:—"Upon my word, my boy, I don't know." But a respectable clerical man who was passing heard the question and answer, and interposed with:—"Brixton Hill? I should think it was! Five or six miles at the least." "Because," continued the poor clerk, looking first at me and then at the other of us, in the most scared and piteous way, "mother sent me to take this parcel to Brixton Hill," (showing a small whitey-brown paper parcel), "and she gave me a penny to go with it, and here with anxious honesty he exhibited the coin in corroboration. "Well!" exclaimed the clerk reflectively, "a penny won't do much towards taking you there, but two-pence will; so here's another penny for you. Now, what you've got to do is to find your way over Blackfriars Bridge, and there you'll find a train-car, which will take you to the foot of Brixton Hill for two-pence. But it's a shame to send such a child as you on such an errand." So saying, and giving the boy a penny, the kind-hearted clerk (or whatever he may have been) hurried off. The poor little fellow still looked perplexed, and then he pleaded:—"But please, sir, which is my way to Blackfriars Bridge?" I pointed down Moorgate Street, and told him it would lead him to the Bank and Mansion House, which he could hardly mistake; besides that, before he got there, he would be sure to pass several policemen, who would give him further directions. I then, in my munificence, endowed him with two-pence for his return journey from Brixton and an additional penny, as I told him "for a bun on the road." The child seemed still too nervous to thank me much, but he did murmur some confused acknowledgments, and moved off in the direction I had indicated.

I had utterly forgotten all this when last Monday (or Tuesday, I can't be sure which) I was detained for a minute or so at the crossing at the lower end of Grosvenor Place by a string of carts, rascals, or carriages. Here a small urchin, seizing the opportunity of my detention, began with the usual whine:—"Please, sir, is it far to Brixton Hill?" I said:—"Upon my word, my boy, I don't know." But a respectable clerical man who was passing heard the question and answer, and interposed with:—"Brixton Hill? I should think it was! Five or six miles at the least." "Because," continued the poor clerk, looking first at me and then at the other of us, in the most scared and piteous way, "mother sent me to take this parcel to Brixton Hill," (showing a small whitey-brown paper parcel), "and she gave me a penny to go with it, and here with anxious honesty he exhibited the coin in corroboration. "Well!" exclaimed the clerk reflectively, "a penny won't do much towards taking you there, but two-pence will; so here's another penny for you. Now, what you've got to do is to find your way over Blackfriars Bridge, and there you'll find a train-car, which will take you to the foot of Brixton Hill for two-pence. But it's a shame to send such a child as you on such an errand." So saying, and giving the boy a penny, the kind-hearted clerk (or whatever he may have been) hurried off. The poor little fellow still looked perplexed, and then he pleaded:—"But please, sir, which is my way to Blackfriars Bridge?" I pointed down Moorgate Street, and told him it would lead him to the Bank and Mansion House, which he could hardly mistake; besides that, before he got there, he would be sure to pass several policemen, who would give him further directions. I then, in my munificence, endowed him with two-pence for his return journey from Brixton and an additional penny, as I told him "for a bun on the road." The child seemed still too nervous to thank me much, but he did murmur some confused acknowledgments, and moved off in the direction I had indicated.

give to crossing-sweepers, and almost never to street beggars, so I paid no attention whatever. Then came the same plaintive small voice again:—"Please, sir, is it far to Brixton Hill?" And now I turned at once, and looked full at the speaker. Instantly the scene at the corner of London Wall and Moorgate Street of a month ago flashed back upon me. It was the same innocent, oppressed, ingenious child, carefully got up on the model of the *Oliver Twist* in the earlier illustrations to Dickens' master-piece, so guileless, so forlorn. And as I looked at him he repeated anxiously:—"Is it very far from here, sir?" After gazing for a moment fixedly into his wistful face I said:—"Ah! and your mother gave you a penny, didn't she?" In a second, in a flash of lightning, such a change, involving a whole volume of expression, came over the young rascal's look; and before I could say another word he was off, like a deer, into Buckingham Palace Road and lost to sight. He could not have been more than 9 or 10 years old, and yet it is said to say there is no better actor, for his peculiar line, in the French company at the Gaiety.

A daily contemporary animal-adverting on the unreadiness of the British army observes that:—"For want of those pence, shillings, and pounds in which England abounds more than any other country, we find our soldiers are few, that they have no gaiters and no buttons to them." This is a little too hard upon the War Office. How, asks *Punch*, could the troops possibly have any buttons to no gaiters?

Mr. Reeves Smith, manager of the Brighton Aquarium, writes that they are succeeding admirably in their nursing of the sea lion. On May 30th Mr Smith was summoned again to a scene in the den. The infant sea lion was in the water for the first time since his accident, and this time he "fairly plunged," exhibiting great strength in his swimming. Some spectators making a noise, the young lion disappeared below the water. The mother missed him, and ducking her head, grasped him by the neck, and then, to everybody's astonishment, plunged below the water, and then bounded upon the shore. It seemed a necessity for her to take this action to land her offspring, a natural habit of these amphibious creatures to gather strength. The old lion weighs nearly a ton, and when he takes his plunge the young one is in danger of being tossed out of the water.

There are (says the *Whithall Review*) now on the Thames two gunboats which have been built for the Turkish Government. As they cannot leave our shores, they will, we are informed, probably pass into

Portfolio.

BY THE RIVER.

I am sitting by the river,
On a little mossy bank,
With its fringe of flags and rushes
Growing tall and thin and rank;
I am dreaming by the margin
Of a rippling English stream,
On whose clear and glassy surface,
Many mirror'd cloudlets gleam.

Here the sun has found me often
In the long bright summer days,
Dreaming here the happy moments,
Basking in its burning rays;
I have heard the voice of friendship
Underneath these willow trees,
And I love them for the memory
Of such happy days as these.

I have peep'd into the river,
And in pictures mirror'd there
Clearly in mysterious beauty
Seen bright castles in the air;
I have bent o'er drooping rushes
As they kiss the rippling tide,
Till I've heard the secret whisper
Of the waters as they glide.

—Maggie Symington.

ON THE LINE.
No, Sir! I'm no better, these shivers
Don't make a man feel very jolly,
And Mary, my wife's just as bad,
And poor little Billy and Polly—
All down; I can't help 'em; I tried
To handle the shovel an hour,
You see, sir, we wanted some food;
But to earn it I hadn't the power.

Who am I? Well, doctor, a man
Who has always worked hard for his bread,
And would do it just now if I could;
But a chap can't do much when half dead.
If it hadn't been for a few
Good Samaritans lending a hand,
We should all have been starving. You smile,
It's as true as before me you stand.

I came out an emigrant; yes,
I was led to believe such a lot;
They told me that wages were large,
And plenty of work to be got.
We were treated like brutes coming out;
Fed on food that for pigs wasn't fit;
And before we got here had run short,
'Twas a favor our getting a bit.

I tried to get work at my trade,
But I couldn't. At last me and mine
Began to want clothing, and so, sir,
I had to take work on the line.
I hadn't been used to the work,
But I wrought with the best of 'em, till
The fever got hold of me; doctor,
The power was wanting, not will.

I don't know whose fault, but I know
I am dying. It seems to me funny
That we are to die like sheep
After costing the State so much money.
If a boy has a rash on his face
They spend hundreds to keep off infection;
But when strong men are dying by scores,
To spend money there seems an objection.

Do you think I shall live till to-morrow?
You don't? Well it's hard for the wife—
It's of her and the children I'm thinking,
For myself I am tired of life.
They can't let 'em starve, they must keep 'em,
It's cheaper perhaps children to train,
Than to keep me alive—Mr. [—doctor!
—Jeff Cramer in *Queenslander*.

THE HOW AND WHEN.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to
fortune.

Too many men are just too late; always
hurry after missing trains, constantly
gazing at the bubble now out of reach,
grasping after the past which is beyond
recall, continually oblivious to the present
full of its hopes and promises; very much
like the snail in the well, which during the
day climbs five feet up the well and slips
back four feet every night.

Again, an opposite can be affirmed with
equal truth. Many men often fail of
success from want of deliberation, and
haste; they rush into everything before
their eyes are fairly opened, or before their
hands are sufficiently strong; they count
their chickens before they are hatched and
the motherly old hen comes off with only
three-tenths of the number calculated upon.

Many, too, fail from lack of having some
definite aim in life. They allow themselves
to be diverted from an otherwise contem-
plated and direct career to success by the
current of passing events, and are too much
inclined to take things as they come, forget-
ting that the coming of events is shaped
in a considerable degree by their own
exertions. They must not wait for the
when, to come, and as is said, they "must
not only strike the iron while it is hot, but
strike it till it is made hot." A tale is told
of the great statesman Calhoun, that when
he was a student at college he was bantered
for his intense earnestness in the pursuit
of his studies, and his only reply was, "I am
compelled to make the most of my time
because I may credibly acquire myself in
Congress," and was not that reply enough?

Did not time show that his purpose was
well aimed, and that it was calculated to
hit the mark?

Our most eminently successful men are
not men of remarkable gifts, but they are
men who, launching their frail bark on the
sea of life, have trimmed their sails to the
varying breeze, and catching every wind
have anchored at last safely in the
harbour of success.

These positions were gained by pressing
to *crisis agmina*, "with uttering march,"—
to use a phrase of Virgil—wading no time
to stop and see where their companions are,
and what success they have attained, and
never losing sight of the goal before them,
upon which is written in letters of gold that
enviable word, Success!

THE HAT PROBLEM.

(From the *New York Times*.)

Among the most fascinating questions
upon which profound and subtle thinkers
are in the habit of speculating is the ques-
tion, what shall a man do with his hat in
church? Great men in every age have
grappled with this problem without reaching
any satisfactory conclusion. It is true that
the Jews have tried to solve it by wearing
their hats in the synagogue, but this is a
subterfuge unworthy of Christianity, and
not much better than Spinoza's plan of
evading the issue by not going to church at
all. We, in this enlightened and Christian
age, recognize the necessity of going to
church, and the duty, while in the sacred

edifice, of putting our hats somewhere else
than on our heads. Where to put them is
still an unsettled question, as it was when
Sir Isaac Newton formally placed it on his
famous list of the seven problems of nature.
Of all the various expedients by which in-
genious church-goers have endeavored to
safely dispose of their hats, there is not
one that has not been abundantly proved to
be fallacious. To hold one's hat continually
in one's lap is practicable only in a Quaker
meeting-house, where the worshippers re-
main seated during the entire service, and
never use any devotional implements, such
as prayer-books and hymn-books. No man
could successfully balance a hat in one hand
and find the Epistle for the twenty-second
Sunday after Trinity with the other hand;
while to stand up in order to repeat the
Creed or to sing a hymn with the hat under
the left arm would be the height of abar-
baric. The hat, then, must be laid out-
side during divine service, and our church-
es, being constructed with exclusive
reference to souls instead of hats, afford no
resting-places for the latter.

The extreme danger of placing a hat in
the aisle immediately outside the pew is
universally known. The first lady that
sweeps up the aisle carries with her a con-
fused mass of defenceless hats, which are
deposited in the shape of a terminal
moraine in the front of the pew which is
her final goal. Of course the hats which
have been subjected to this process are
reduced by attrition to a rounded form,
and are covered with scuffs, reminding
one of the marks of glacial action on granite
boulders. However interesting they may
be to the geologist, they are of no further
value as hats, and can rarely be bent into
a shape that will allow their owners to wear
them home. In the days when expensive
crinolines were in fashion, the fate of the
hat deposited in the aisle was still more ap-
palling. When a well-dressed lady passed
by in its vicinity it disappeared totally from
human sight. There are cases on record
where one fashionable woman has thus
caused the disappearance of thirteen separate
hats during her passage from the chancel door
to a pew in the neighbourhood of the pulpit.
What was the final fate of these hats was
never ascertained. Their owners simply knew
that they vanished at the rustle of
crinolines, and left no trace behind. When
they were absorbed by contact with soft
fod, or resolved into thin chemical
elements by proximity to steel, it yet to be
discovered. The boldest men shrink from
making investigations as to their fate, and
preferred to bear their loss in sad and dig-
nified silence.

Next to the aisle, the pew-seat is the
most dangerous position in which a hat can
be placed. Statistics show that out of
every 100 hats thus situated, 60 are sat
upon by their owners, 30 are sat upon by
other people, and only five escape unin-
jured. It is a curious fact that more men sit
down on their hats after repeating the
Creed than after reading the Psalms or
performing any other perpendicular part of
the service; and another curious fact is the
attention which a hat thus exposed upon a
seat attracts upon a fat person. Neither of
these facts has ever been satisfactorily ex-
plained, although they are matters of
general notoriety. A man may enter a
remote pew in a strange church, and place
his hat on the seat in a position where it is
impossible that a fat man could perceive it
on entering the church. Nevertheless, ex-
periences have shown that in six cases out
of ten—or, to be exact, in 6.139 cases—the
sexton will show a fat man into that precise
pew within ten minutes after the hat is in
position, while other and further fat men
will from time to time hover about the
locality, with the evident desire of ascer-
taining if the hat is still susceptible of fur-
ther smashing. There is clearly a law of
nature at work here which needs to be
definitely formulated, and it is discreditable
to science that this has not yet been done.

As to putting one's hat on the floor
underneath the seat, no man who follows
this reckless course can expect anything but
disaster. If there is a small boy in the
pew, he will infallibly discover that hat,
and kick it to the further end of the pew
within the first 30 minutes of the service.
If there is a lady in the pew, a surgical
operation will be required to remove her
boot from the interior of the hat, while in
any event the hat is certain to absorb every
particle of dust within a radius of eight
feet, and to fasten itself to the floor with the
aid of forgotten Sunday-school gum drop.
Neither under the seat, on the seat, nor in
the aisle can the worried hat find rest, and
the plan of establishing a hat pound in the
vestibule, where hats could be ticketed and
kept during service, would simply result in
converting a church into a hat-exchange,
where the sinners would be compelled to
content themselves with worn-out and
worthless ones.

Thus a severe and exhaustive process of
reasoning shows that there is no place in a
modern church where a hat can be reason-
ably safe. But let us be thankful that we
are at the dawn of better things. A clever
inventor has just devised a plan for solving
the problem that has long baffled the wisest
men. He has secured a patent for what he
calls "an improved pew hat-holder." It
consists of a sort of wire cage attached to
the back of the pew, and intended as a
receptacle for hats. When filled this
receptacle revolves, and carries its precious
freight into a safe and obscure recess,
whence it is alleged that it can be withdrawn
in an uninjured condition at the end of the
service. Let us hope that the inventor will
not too sanguine, and that his scheme will
meet all the exigencies of the case. Who
can tell how great will be the effect upon
the spiritual welfare of the community
when the masculine church-goer can dismiss
his hat from his mind and give his undivided
attention to other, purer, and better
things?

THE TIGER AND PANTHER OF THE
INDIAN JUNGLE.

The tiger, the tyrant of the Indian jungle,
has, as is due, the precedence over his feeble
or less dreaded congeners. Skirting the base
of the Himalayan range, extending east and
west for many hundreds of miles, is a tract
of land covered with jungle, called the Terai;
this is his chosen home. Cradled in the long
feathery grass of the jungle, he gambols
about in his infancy playful as a kitten, and
usually attains when full grown the length
of nine or nine and a half feet. Wild, he
deers, and all the larger specimens of game
are his usual prey; but sometimes a pair of
tigers will take up their abode within a mile
of a village, sallies out from their lair
every three or four days to pull down a
bullock or a buffalo, always selecting the
fattest in the herd. The strength of their
muscular forearms is enormous. Captain
Baldwin says: "I remember in Assam a
tiger in the dead of night leaping over a

fence nearly five feet high, seizing one of
the largest oxen, and again leaping back,
dragging the bullock after him across several
fields and over two hedges. In his old age
when his teeth become worn, he not in-
frequently becomes a man eater, and such
is the devastation he then occasions, that
whole villages are sometimes deserted, and
extensive districts laid waste from dread of
these ferocious scourges. In these disastrous
circumstances, the advent of an English
sportsman, with his rifle and elephants, is
hailed as a godsend by the whole neighbor-
hood. A tiger, when brought to bay, often
"spits" exactly like a cat. Contrary to the
received opinion, tigers seldom roar, but at
night the forests resound with the hideous
din of their cries, which resemble the
caterwauling of a whole squadron of gigantic
tomcats. In making a charge the tiger utters
a series of short, vicious, coughing growls,
trying to terrify the nerves, as the most terri-
fic roar. Tiger hunting, even from elephant-
back, is always accompanied with danger.
One day when Captain Baldwin and a friend
were out beating the bush for tigers, one of
his beaters, a fine young man, foolishly
crept forward to try and discover the actual
spot where the tiger was hiding. He must
have approached within a few feet of the
animal, for it struck him one blow without
moving or exposing its body, and dashed the
unfortunate man with great violence to
the bottom of a stony ravine. He was re-
scued at once, but died the same evening, his
skull having been fractured by the blow
from the tiger's paw. In tiger shooting,
when you discharge your rifle, whether you
hit or miss, you must not move, but stand
perfectly still, keep your eye on the animal
and put in a fresh cartridge. Many lament-
able accidents have occurred from sports-
men going rashly up to fallen tigers, and
erroneously supposing them to be dead.
One or two stones should always be thrown
first, to see what power for mischief is left
in him; for it is quite possible that he may
require another ball as a quietus. A tiger
cannot climb trees, but he can spring to a
considerable height, and this should be
remembered in shooting them from what are
called machans, a sort of framework of
poles resting on the higher branches of a
tree. An officer, some years ago in Central
India, got into a tree which overhung a
water-course, to wait for tigers. He was a
considerable way up the tree, but he did
not advert to the fact that the high bank of
the ravine behind him was almost on a level
with him. In no long time a tiger came to
drink, and he fired at and hit it, but failed
to kill it, when the enraged brute rushed up
the bank to the higher bank behind him,
sprung upon him, dragged him out of the
tree, and bit and tore him so frightfully that
he died very soon after he was rescued.
Powerful and ferocious as the tiger is, he is
afraid of the wild dog. A pack of these re-
vorous creatures, finding strength in their
union, will set upon, kill, and devour a tiger.
In the opinion of some old Indian sportsmen,
the panther is even more to be dreaded than
the tiger. He is a large, powerful, thorough-
ly ferocious brute. In old age he also
sometimes takes to man-eating, but not so
often as the tiger does. Our authority, how-
ever, gives an instance "of one in Gwalior who
had devoured over fifty human beings, and
was the terror of the whole district." One
evening Captain Baldwin, along with a
friend, was perched in a tree in an open part
of the jungle, near the carcass of a cow,
which had been killed as was supposed by a
tiger. The body was covered with birds of
prey struggling and fighting over it like
so many feathered demons, when suddenly a
great commotion occurred among the noisy
dinners-out, and with a whish-h-h of his
heavy wings they left their dainty fare, and
flew into the trees close by, making way as
it appeared for their betters, for very soon a
huge brute approached the carcass, and
began to tear and gnaw at the flesh. "A
tiger!" whispered the captain to his com-
panion. "No; a very large panther,"
answered the other, firing as he spoke, but
not killing the animal, in a minute he
recovered himself, and springing up he made
straight for the tree. It was an ugly situa-
tion, for although a tiger cannot climb a
tree, a panther can as well as a cat. As he
approached, another shot was fired at him,
which passed between his forelegs, and he
paused and looked up. "Never," says our
author, "shall I forget the devilish ex-
pression of that terrible countenance." An
awful moment of suspense followed, during
which Captain Baldwin contrived to give
him his quietus.—*Chambers's Journal*.

RAFFLING FOR FREEDOM.

The subjoined incident is alleged to have
occurred on a Mississippi steamer a short
time before the war.

I ascended the Mississippi, says the writer,
on a steamer on board of which were Judge
J. and General K., of Pennsylvania, with
both of whom I was slightly acquainted.
"A hard set, these Natchez men," said
the Captain, who met us on the cabin stairs.
"There's some of them down in the saloon
playing a high game. How men can be
such fools, I could never see."

"Let's go down and look on awhile,"
suggested the Judge.

In the saloon we found four men seated
at a table around which a crowd of spectators
was gathered. The four were the "heavy
players."

The game was poker, and the money
changed hands rapidly. We had not been
looking on long when one of the players, a
middle-aged man, who I learned was a cotton
planter, bet his last dollar against the hand
of one of his antagonists. The latter showed
four kings, while he had only four queens.

He was "cleaned out," and rose as though
he were going to leave the table.

"Are you broke, Colonel?" asked one of
the men.

"Dead!" was the laconic reply.
"Never mind; I'll lend you."
"No; I can make a raise, I reckon.—Here,
Pomp!"

"Here, massa!" responded an old negro,
as he emerged from one corner of the saloon.
"Bring that girl and her youngster here,
that I bought in Natchez. Wait a few
minutes, gentlemen, I'll raise some money."

The old negro went on his errand and soon
returned with the girl and her youngster.
The "girl" proved to be a stately mulatto
woman about thirty-five years old. Her
"youngster" was a fine, intelligent-looking
boy eleven or twelve years old, whose com-
plexion showed him to be much more nearly
allied to the white race than to the black.

"Here, gentlemen," said the planter, as
they entered. "You see this girl and her
boy? Two fine niggers as you can find
anywhere. I paid eight hundred dollars for
them yesterday in Natchez. Who will give
me six hundred for them?"

"Will you sell them separate?" asked
one man.
"No, can't do it; promised not to. The
girl, however, she'll take her life if she's

separated from her boy, and her old master
said that he was sure she'd keep her word.
But don't you all see that the girl is worth
more money than I ask for both of them.
Come, who'll give me six hundred for both?
The planter waited a moment for a reply,
and then said:

"Well, I must have some money. Come,
what say you to a raffle—thirty chances at
twenty dollars a chance? Out with your
cash, gentlemen. The first on the list has
the first throw!"

This proposition created a decided stir
among all present. The three players at
the table led off by taking three chances
each. Their example was followed by the
spectators, and twenty chances were taken
as rapidly as the planter could take the
money. Then there was a slight pause.
The planter himself now took two chances,
and he was followed by his three fellow-
players, who each took one chance more.
Finally, three more chances were taken by
the spectators, when the planter cried out:

"Two chances still, gentlemen! Who
will have them?"

General K. whispered something in
Judge J.'s ear, and then went to the
table and laid two ten-dollar gold pieces on
it.

"Name, sir, please."
"Never mind the name. Put it down for
the woman."

"Oh—what for the girl herself?"
"Yes, certainly; let's give her a chance."
"All right! One for Ninette. And now—"
"That's for the boy," said Judge J.,
quietly, as he laid twenty dollars on the
table.

"Good! bravo! bravo!" cried the planter
and several of the by-standers. "One for
Tommy, which makes the thirty. Now,
gentlemen, let's see whom luck favors."

The dice were brought and the throwing
began. Each chance entitled the holder to
three throws.

Thirty-six was the highest throw until
the holder of the eleventh chance threw.
He scored forty-two. Then a less number
was thrown, until number twenty-one scored
forty-nine.

The excitement now became intense.
Forty-nine was hard to beat; the highest
throw possible being nine sixes—fifty-four.

Again and again the dice rattled in the
box, until it came to number twenty-nine.

"Come, Ninette—it's your turn now!"
As the poor woman came forward, her
hands crossed and pressed convulsively
against her breast, it was truly painful to
witness her agitation.

"Won't the gentleman that took the
chance for me please throw?" she asked, in a
low, tremulous tone.

"No; let your boy throw," replied the
General; "perhaps he would have more luck
than I."

"Come, Tom," said the planter.
Tom came forward and picked up the box.
The woman pressed her lips firmly together
and clasped her hands as if in prayer. The
boy trembled like an aspen leaf, but shook
the dice and threw—three!

For a moment he stared at the dice as
though he could not believe his eyes, then
he put down the box and stepped back pale
and dejected.

"Come, Tommy, throw again!" urged the
planter.

"It's no use, master; I couldn't throw
forty-nine now."

"True, true! But you have your own
chance. Throw that."

"Certainly," said Judge J.—"that one
was your mother's. Now throw for yourself,
on the chance I gave you. Have a stout
heart, my boy, and may heaven smile on
you!"

Again the boy returned to the table and
took up the box. He pressed his lips to-
gether and did his best to control his
trembling limbs. Not a sound was to be
heard in the saloon but the rattling of the
dice. For a moment every man seemed to
hold his breath.

He threw.
"Two fives and a six—sixteen!" said the
planter, putting down the number, while a
murmur of satisfaction ran through the
crowd.

One of the bystanders gathered up the
dice and put them in the box, and the boy
threw again.

"Two sixes and a five—seventeen!"
The excitement now knew no bounds, and
the "bravos" resounded on every hand.

The boy as he took up the box to throw for
the third and last time, was as nearly
colorless as it was possible for him to be
with his yellow skin.

Out rolled the dice, and up came three
sixes, which made fifty-one!

"Tommy, my boy, I congratulate you!"
cried the planter. "You are your own
master! Fill up the necessary papers, Captain, and I will sign
them. These gentlemen will be the wit-
nesses."

I will not attempt to describe the scene
that followed. In the general satisfaction,
one of the roughest looking men in the
crowd proposed a subscription for the freed
negroes. The proposition was received with
such favor that in less than five minutes
fifty dollars were collected.

THE FIRST FAN.

[Dr Holmes prints in the *Atlantic Monthly*
for June the poem which he read before the
Boston Afro-Brazil Club last February.
After the death of Pan, according to Dr
Holmes, the gods and goddesses held an
auction sale of their property, the Wandering
Jew being the chief purchaser. Jove
put up his robe, which sold for two shillings
and sixpence.]

The ice was broken up they came,
All sharp for bargains, god and goddess,
Each ready with the price to name
For robe or head-dress, scarf or bodice.

First Jove, out of temper, too—
Her queenly forehead somewhat cloudy;
Thy Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing but a little dowdy.

The swelling queen of heaven unrolled
Before the Jew a threadbare turban;
"Threeshillings!" "One. 'Twill suit some old
Terrible feminine suburban."

But as for Pallas—how to tell
In solemn phrase a fact so shocking!
She pointed—prayer excuse me—well,
She pointed to her azure stocking.

And if the honest truth was told,
Its heel concealed the need of darning
"Gods!" low-bred Vulcan cried, "behold!
There! that's what comes of too much
learning!"

Pale Proserpine came creeping round,
Her pupils dreadfully dilated
With too much living underground—
A residence quite storified!

"This kerchief's what you want, I know—
Don't cheat poor Venus of her cost—
You'll find it handy when you go
To—you know where; it's pure asbestos."

Then Phoebus of the silver bow,
And Hebe, dimpled as a baby,
And Dian with the breast of snow,
Chased and chased—and caught, it may be;

One took the quiver from her back,
One held the cap he spent the night in,
And one a bit of *bric-a-brac*,
Such as the gods themselves delight in.

Then Mars, the foe of human kind,
Stride up and showed his suit of armor;
So none at last was left behind,
Save Venus, the celestial charmer.

Poor Venus! What had she to sell?
For all she looked so fresh and jaunty,
Her wardrobe, as I blush to tell,
Already seemed but quite too scanty.

Her gems were sold, her handbags gone—
She always would be rash and flighty—
Her winter garments all in pawn,
Alas for charming Aphrodite!

The lady of a thousand loves,
The darling of the old religion,
Had only left of all this dross
That drew her ear, one fan-tailed pigeon.

How oft upon her finger-tips
He perched, afraid of Cupid's arrow,
Or kissed her on the rose-bud lips,
Like Roman Tealbe's loving sparrow!

"My bird, I want your train," she cried;
"Come, don't let's have a fuss about it;
I'll make it beauty's pet and pride,
And you'll be better off without it."

"So vulgar! Have you noticed, pray,
An earthly ball or dashing bride walk,
And how her fiances track her way,
Like slinky serpents on the sidewalk?"

"A lover's heart it quickly cools;
In mine it kindles up enough rage
To wring their necks." How can such tools
Ask men to vote for woman suffrage?

The goddess spoke, and gently stripped
Her bird of every casual feather;
A strand of gold-bright hair she clipped,
And bound the glossy plumes together.

And lo! the fan! for beauty's hand,
The lovely creature of beauty made it;
The price the named was hard to stand,
But Venus smiled; the Hebrew paid it.

Jove, Juno, Venus, where are you?
Mars, Mercury, Phoebus, Neptune, Saturn!
But o'er the world the Wandering Jew
Has borne the Fan's celestial pattern.

So everywhere we find the Fan—
In lonely lanes of the *Yamato*,
In farthest China, and Japan,
Wherever sume are *sudoria*.

May, even the olly *Esquimaux*—
In summer court its cooling breeze—
In fact in every clime 't is so,
No matter if it fries or freezes.

And since from Aphrodite's dove
The pattern of the fan was given,
No wonder that it breathes of love,
And waits the perfumed gales of heaven!

Before this new Pandora's gift
In slavery woman's tyrant kept her,
But now she kneels her glove to lift—
The fan is mightier than the sceptre.

Thy tip it gives, how arch and sly!
The breath it wakes how fresh and grateful!
Behind its shield how soft the sigh,
The whispered tale of shame how fatal!

Its empire shadows every throne
And every shore that man is tress'd on;
It rules the lords of every zone,
Nay, even the bluest blood of Boston!

But every one that awings to-night,
Of fairest shape, from farthest region,
May trace its pedigree aright
To Aphrodite's fan-tailed pigeon.

WRESTLING IN MACEDONIA.

Col. James Baker, in his *Turkey in
Europe*, gives the following account of a
wrestling match he witnessed while trav-
elling the great plain of Macedonia:—

I passed through a very fine town called
Baraki-Djuma, in the middle of the plain,
and inhabited principally by Christian
Bulgarians. A great wrestling match was
going on just outside the town, and I
stopped to witness the sport. A circle
about 30 yards in diameter was formed by
the men, women and children—Turks,
Bulgarians and a plentiful supply of gypsies.

All sitting closely packed together round
the circumference. There was the usual
accompaniment of a gypsy band, composed
of a drum and a clarinet, which was kept
going continuously. A competitor, stripped
to the waist, steps into the ring and walks
around with a grand air as he displays his
muscular frame to the admiring gaze of the
bystanders. Presently his antagonist enters
the ring, and both competitors shake hands
in a good-natured way, and a little laugh-
ing and chaffing goes on. They then com-
mence walking round, every now and then
turning in to shake hands again, until suddenly one
pounces upon the other to get the "catch,"
and the struggle commences. No kicking
is allowed, and the throw must lay the
vanquished man upon his back, so that both
shoulder-blades touch the ground at the
same time. The champion was a burly
Bulgarian of herculean strength, when, at
the invitation of some black-eyed gypsy
giant, a fine but slim young fellow of their
tribe entered the list against him; but,
although considering his youth he made a
gallant struggle, a quick throw laid him
sprawling on his back, to the evident chagrin
and disappointment of the gypsy women.

Their eyes flashed with anger as they now
held a hurried consultation, when off started
a very pretty girl, evidently bound upon
some errand. She soon returned with one
of the most splendid specimens of humanity I
ever saw. If, as is asserted, there were
Princes and Dukes among the ancient tribes
of gypsies who emigrated to Europe, this
must certainly have been a descendant of one
of them. His fair escort pushed him into the
ring with an air of pride and confidence, as
much as to say, "Now you shall see what
a gypsy can do." The young man was
about 26 years of age, and nearly six feet
high, with a handsome, aristocratic and
cheerful countenance, and as he took off his
jacket and handed it to his fair one, and
then stood

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, and in the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—The Australasia Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via S. Hampton, or Newcastle, Brindisi
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	16
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4
Books & Patterns, 6

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12
Registration, 8
Newspapers, 2
Books & Patterns, 4

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—
Letters, 14
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4
Books & Patterns, 6

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30
Registration, 10
Newspapers, 6
Books & Patterns, 14

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 4
Books & Patterns, 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Honduras, Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Montevideo, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 28
Registration, 14
Newspapers, 6
Books & Patterns, 14

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
2	8	2	2
4	8	2	2
8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or, otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its more use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, or thread silk, woolen or cotton, or floss silk, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such at the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 28, Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 13, Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24, 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12, Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18, Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, or via penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

But not Warrant Officers, viz: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-direction, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entered after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PACKETS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, 18 cents.
" 45, 36 "

" 50, 54 "
" 60, 72 "
Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25, 15 cents.
" 50, 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an order, newly for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 12, 1877.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Ackermann, R. 1	Macandrew, J. F. 1
Anson, Henry 2	Macpherson, J. 8
Armand Singlo 1	Gordon 1
ton & Co. 1	Manhattan, Mr. 1
Ayrton, W. T. 1	Mark, Mrs. Alex. 2
	Middleton, J. T. 1
	Morrison & Co., 1
	Messrs 1
Bennett, G. H. 1	Nicopolis 1
Bennett, Mr. 1	Nott, William 1
Boring, Mrs. S. E. 1	Novak, Francisco 1
Bisset, Chas. H. 2	
Buse, J. 1	
Chinfoo, Singh 1	regd.
Chong Hin 1	O'Grady, Mrs. M. 1
Chun Yek, C. 1	Olga, Miss 1
Cochburn, Col. 1	O'Meara, W. H. 1
Costa, Rufina 1	Orley, H. 1
Domingus 1	
Davidson, John R. 1	Paton, Capt. G. 1
Davis, Q. A. 1	Perles, Mrs. 1
Davut Peston 1	Arthur J. 1
Dea, J. 1	Folland, Mr. 1
Diaz, Ignac 1	
Diamond, E. H. 1	Redmond, D. S. 1
Duncan, C. 1	Richards, Wm. H. 1
	Rodriguez, John 2
	Rodriguez, 1
	Domingo 1</

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Amboto	Brit. str.	973	July 10	A. McG. Heaton	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Arratoon Apar	Brit. str.	1392	July 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Cooktown	
Charlton	Brit. str.	786	July 10	Order		
China	Ger. str.	648	July 12	Stemson & Co.		
Douglas	Brit. str.	861	July 14	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Elgin	Brit. str.	909	July 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Batavia	16th, 3 p.m.
Emu	Span. str.	222	June 2	Remedios & Co.	Manila	Mo's. 11th
Emeralda	Brit. str.	395	July 13	A. McG. Heaton		K'long Dock
Foochow	Brit. str.	533	July 11	Butterfield & Swire		
Francis I.	Brit. str.	1131	July 10	Turner & Co.	Y'ham & San F'dao	Malls
Gaelic	Brit. str.	1713	July 10	O. & O. S. S. Co.		
Glamis Castle	Brit. str.	1407	July 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Lotus	Brit. str.	1638	July 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Malacca	Brit. str.	687	July 8	A. McG. Heaton	Foochow	16th inst.
Melapore	Brit. str.	2080	July 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Malls
Montgomeryshire	Brit. str.	1146	July 18	H. Kier & Co.		
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	July 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Norna	Brit. str.	606	July 11	Kwok Ah Chong	Swatow	
Poneto	Brit. str.	652	July 11	Stemson & Co.	Howtow	
Rajahmattanam	Brit. str.	934	July 13	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Taiwan	Brit. str.	408	July 13	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy and Tamsui	
Venice	Brit. str.	1271	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
W. Cores de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June 28	Stemson & Co.		K'long Dock
Yangtze	Brit. str.	783	June 28	Stemson & Co.		
Sailing Vessels						
A. S. Davis	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Alphington	Brit. bgo.	326	July 8	W. & L. Co.		
Angustura	Ger. bgo.	418	July 7	Carlowitz & Co.		
Annie Lowry	Brit. bgo.	732	July 6	Order		
Annie S. Hall	Am. Sm. sh.	465	July 6	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Antwerp	Brit. bgo.	1031	July 13	Melchers & Co.		
Augusta	Brit. bgo.	1031	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
B. Caldwell	Brit. bgo.	432	July 6	Order		
Belted Will	Brit. bgo.	432	July 6	Order		
Bandutha	Brit. bgo.	432	July 6	Order		
Blanca Petros	Brit. bgo.	432	July 6	Order		
Bontia	Brit. bgo.	432	July 6	Order		
C. W. Cochran	Amer. bgo.	1105	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Cactus Olivari	Ital. bgo.	791	July 6	Order		
Canton	Brit. bgo.	215	July 6	Order		
Ceres	Brit. bgo.	215	July 6	Order		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Cheng Sang	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Chinaman	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Chow Sze	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Commissary	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Coringa	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Created Wave	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Daphne	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Edinburgh Castle	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Edith Rose	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
End	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Escort	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Evening Star	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Foochow	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Formosa	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Fortune	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Fred. P. Mitchell	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Fugitive	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Goliath	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Gold Hunter	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Golden Spur	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Grassmoor	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Grylls	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Gustav & Marie	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Hannah Law	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Heronimus	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Highlander	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Isles of the South	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Jan Peter	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Jan S. Stone	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Jale	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Johanne	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Joran	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Ju-lae	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
La-ling Wind	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
La-ling	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Leid Macaulay	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Louisa	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Maipu	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Marie Louise	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Matchless	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
May	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Messenger	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Mikado	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Morro Castle	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Nimbus	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Notre D. de la Garde	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Nuevo Constante	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Parraca	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Penrith	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Polynesia	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Robt. Henderson	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Roderick Hay	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Rosina	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Siamese Crown	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
St. Joseph	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Stanfield	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Star of the North	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Sydenham	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Taloe	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Therese Behn	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Thoon Kramom	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Thorild	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Viscount Macduff	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
Wealthy Pendleton	Brit. bgo.	356	July 6	Order		
WHAMPOA						
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Tientsin	
Pelto	Ger. bgo.	250	July 11	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Piccola	Ger. bgo.	239	July 9	Stemson & Co.		
CANTON						
Fuyow	Brit. str.	920	July 13	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Nlago	Brit. str.	761	July 12	Stemson & Co.	Shanghai	

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 14, 1877.
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, . "	300	250
" Foochow, . "	180	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	150	130
Beef Corned, . catty	150	140
" Roast, . "	160	150
" Soup, . "	100	90
" Steak, . "	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, . "	320	300
" Head, . "	600	500
" Heart, . "	150	140
" Hump, Salt, . "	110	100
" Feet, . "	50	40
" Kidneys, . "	90	80
" Tail, . "	100	90
" Liver, . catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400
Hams, American, . lb.	300	280
" Chinese, . "	180	170
" English, . "	350	340

肉食

來路烟猪肉	450	400
花旗烟猪肉	300	250
福州烟猪肉	180	140
尾龍扒	150	130
鹹牛肉	150	140
燒牛肉	160	150
湯肉	100	90
牛肉	150	140
牛腦	60	50
牛脚	275	250
牛頭	320	300
牛心	600	500
牛肩	150	140
牛腰	110	100
牛尾	50	40
牛肝	90	80
牛肚	100	90
牛仔頭	80	60
花旗火腿	600	400
金華火腿	300	280
來路火腿	180	170

Mutton Chop, . "	270	260
" Leg, . "	270	250
" Shoulder, . "	180	140
" Liver, . "	200	150
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	60	50
" Feet, . "	100	90
" Fry, . "	110	100
" Head, . "	90	80
" Heart, . catty	80	40
" Kidneys, . "	80	70
" Liver, . lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, . catty	150	140
" Corned, . "	180	130
" Leg, . "	180	140
" Fat or Lard, . "	110	100
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	480	340
" Heart, . catty	50	40
" Kidneys, . "	80	70
Smoking Pigs, . "	1700	1000
Veal, . catty	140	130

Poultry.

Capon, . catty	250	240
Ducks, . catty	140	120
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100	—
" Duck, . "	100	—
" Salt, . "	120	—
Fowls, . catty	180	160
Geese, . "	120	110

羊腩骨

羊腩

羊手

羊肝

羊脚

羊頭

羊心

羊腰

羊仔肉

生口

雞

鴨

鵝

鶇

鶇

鶇

鶇

鶇

鶇

鶇

鶇

Partridges, . each	300	250
Phasants, Canton, . pair	\$1.60	—
Pigeons, . each	150	140
Quail, . "	140	—
Rabbits, . "	600	500
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	700	650
" Hen, . "	500	450
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200
Bream, . catty	60	50
Codfish, Salt, . lb.	150	150
Crabs, . catty	400	100
Cuttle Fish, . "	110	90
Dace, . "	90	80
Dog Fish, . "	80	60
Eels, Congor, . "	100	90
" Yellow, . "	140	120
File Fish, . "	90	80
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	110	100
" Small, . "	80	60
Frogs, . "	120	80
Garoupe, . "	200	180
Herrings, . "	100	80
" smoked, box	\$1.00	—
Labrus, . catty	90	80
Live Fish, . "	120	110
Lobsters, . "	160	140
Mackerel, . "	100	70
Mango Fish, . "	140	120
Mullet, . "	120	80
Parrot Fish, . "	160	130
Perch, . "	120	90
Pomfret, . "	180	160
" Black, . "	120	100
Prawns, . "	200	180
Ray, . "	70	60
Rock Fish, . "	100	90
Roach, . "	140	—
Salmon, Canton, . "	120	110
Salt Fish, . "	160	100
Shark, young, . "	90	80
Shrimps, . "	110	70
Skate, . "	110	80
Snapper, . "	120	110
Snipe Fish, . "	180	160
Sole, Fresh, . "	180	170
Sturgeon, . "	120	90
Tench, . "	120	110
Turtles, Small, . "	400	350
White Bait, . "	90	20

Vegetables.

Asparagus, . tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots, . catty	70	60
Beans, sprout, . "	30	20
" Broad, . "	80	70
" French from Macao, . "	90	80
" Long, . "	80	20
Beet Root, Shanghai, . each	30	—
Brussels, . "	30	—
Cabbage, Common, . "	30	—
" Shanghai, . each	200	100
" Turnip, Bohl each	30	—
" red for pickling, . "	50	40
Carrots, Salt, . catty	40	—
Carrots, Fresh, English catty	40	30
Celery, English, . "	100	—
Cucumbers, . "	20	—
Onions, Dried, . "	100	—
" Mixed, . "	50	—
" Red, . "	50	—
Indian Corn, . each	20	—
Curry Stuff, English, . catty	40	30
Egg Plant, . "	30	20
Garlic (bulb) dried, . "	40	30
Ginger, . "	30	20
" Greens, White, . "	60	—
" Winter course, . "	250	20
Mint, . bunch	15	10
Mushroom, dried, . catty	750	650
Okra, . "	40	30
Onions, Bombay, . "	60	50